

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETOR.

VOL. 18

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
A. G. HODGES,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1855, made to the Auditor
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is.....\$100,000
The amount of capital stock paid up
is.....70,000

ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of
trust, first lien of record, on real
estate in the city and county of St.
Louis, per schedule.....189,045 15
Stock bonds, sixty days demand, so-
cured by deed of trust on real es-
tate.....11,100 00

293,145 15

Loans on policies in force, bearing
six per cent. interest.....174,820 23
Loans on undelivered personal secu-
rity, due within sixty days.....9,425 69
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty
days notice, approved personal se-
curity.....18,900 00

17,855 49

Premiums due on Policies in hands
of Agents and others awaiting re-
turns.....1,604 45

45

Amounts due from Agents not in-
cluded in above.....5,998 46

46

Cash on deposit in Banks and in
Office.....1,814 08

08

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (some
offices and agencies).....411 00

00

Missouri defense warrants.....15 80

80

Revenue stamps.....

15

Total amount of all assets of the
Company, except future premiums
receivable.....\$430,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year,
or added to policies.....4,425 80
Present value of dividends to be re-
deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or
added to policies.....59,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and
notes due the Company to reduce
them to present value.....40,412 85

18

Claims on two policies resisted by the
Company, because of violation and
forfeiture \$7,000.

No other claims or liabilities, except
the liability on policies in force,
insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,-

900 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. }
Samuel Will, President, and William T. Selby,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance
Company, being severally sworn, deposed and^{sworn}, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a
full, true, and correct statement of the assets of
the said Company, that the said Insurance Company
is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of assets. Cash Capital invested as before stated,
of which the principal portion of that invested
is real estate security, is upon unencumbered
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth
double the amount of said principal loans, and
that the above described investments, for any
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-
dividual exercising authority in the management
of the said Company, per for any other person or
persons whatever; and that they are the above
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILL, President.

(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned
Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county,--In
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March,
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G.
Hodges, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the
statements and exhibits required by the provi-
sions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-
proved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as
required by the act, the said ALBERT G. Hodges,
as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-
surance in his office in Frankfort, for the term of
one year from the date hereof. But this license
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-
ments above referred to, the available capital of
said Company has been reduced below one hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the
day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

RISKS taken and Policies issued promptly
by A. G. HODGES, Agent
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865--sw--320.

USE DAWES'
LIQUID BLUE,

The Cheapest and Best Article Used for
BLUING CLOTHES.

FOR SALE BY
BUGGISTS & GROCERS.

July 14, 1865 3m*

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their pos-
session are hereby notified to keep them confined
upon their premises for sixty days from this date,
under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss
of the animal found running at large.

July 11-2m. G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

MISCELLANY.

TWICE SMITTEN.

O doubly-bowed and bruised reed,
What can I offer in thy need?

O heart, twice broken with its grief,
What words of mine can bring relief?

O soul, o'erwhelmed with woe again,
How can I soothe thy bitter pain?

Abashed and still, I stand and see
Thy sorrow's awful majesty.

Only dumb silence may convey
That which my lip can never say.

I cannot comfort thou at all;
On the Great Comforter I call:

Praying that we may make thoo see
How near he hath been drawn to thee.

For unto me the angel guest
Still comes through gates of suffering best;

And most we lieavenly Father eares,
For whom he suites, not whom he spares.

So, to his chastening meekly bow,
Thou art of his beloved now!—Phebe Cary.

TO THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

BY A MISERABLE WRETCH.

Roll on, thou ball, roll on!
Through pathless realms of Space
Roll on!

What though I'm in sorry case?
What though I cannot meet my bills?
What though I suffer toothache's ills?
What though I swallow countless pills?

Never you mind!

Roll on!

[It rolls on.

Wild Madge.

"Cousin, where did you pick up that
homely little elf that was scrubbing the
stoop when I came in?"

"Hush, Paul, she will hear you. She came
here one night almost frozen and in a starv-
ing condition, so mamma took her in, and
lets her work for her board. We call her
wild Madge."

"A good name, upon my word. Why it's
as good as a dose of salts to look at her. I
am seriously inclined to fall in love with her
beautiful phiz. What would you advise me
to do, coz?"

"I would advise you to stop making fun
of the poor child. So we will change the
subject, if you please."

Paul Raynor was a young man of perhaps
twenty-two or three years, who, having an
abundant share of this world's goods, was
inclined to ignore those less favored by fortune,
and consequently his proud and over-
bearing manner rendered him disagreeable
to those whom he termed his inferiors.

That he was handsome we will admit—
at least so thought Madge, as she watched
him come up the walk, his curly locks
blowing in the wind. Very grand he looked
to her un-sophisticated eyes, and she step-
ped aside with a feeling of awe as he passed,
stopping to listen to his voice as it sounded
through the open window of the room above.
But when she heard the first sentence that
passed his lips she stood spellbound, drink-
ing in every word he uttered; and very pale
was that pale little face as she turned again
to her work, wondering if she really was
such an ugly little elf as he called her.

When her work was done she quietly slipped
away to her little garret bed-room, and taking
a piece of glass that she had found, from her pocket, eagerly scanned the features
before her, and truly they were not
very pretty.

She was, perhaps, fourteen years of age,
and though at first glance we would term her
decidedly homely, after a moment's study
there was something peculiarly interest-
ing in that little face. Certainly the eyes
were too large and wild looking, and as the
wild orbs rolled hither and thither they had
a strange weird expression. The features
were small and pinched, and the complexion
what might be called muddy, while very
black, straight hair cropped close around
her head, comprised the picture that Madge
was gazing at so earnestly, and it did not
please her apparently, for with a long drawn
sigh she laid the glass aside, and sitting by
the window muttered.

"No, I don't hate him for saying so, for he
don't know how it hurt me; and besides I
am just as homely as he is, and worse, too.
But what of it! I am only a poor
servant! O dear! she exclaimed, rising.

"I wish I might be somebody, and have
people love me—and I will, too!" she said,
bringing her hand to her face.

"If I am homely, I can be
better than a mere drudge!" and in her
childish face there grew a look of high
womanly resolve, indicative of a high
and noble intellect.

During his visit Paul seemed to take
special pains to worry and provoke poor
Madge; and many a joke did he thought-
lessly crack at her expense, never thinking
it worth his while to speak a civil or ple-
asant word to the poor wench, till she grew to
shun him as she would a serpent; and to
cap the climax, the day before he was to re-
turn home, as he was riding toward the
house, on horseback, seeing Madge in the
yard and thinking it a good time to show
his authority, he ordered her to open the
gate.

"Why don't you run, you ugly wench?"
Take that for not obeying a gentleman's or-
ders with better grace! So saying he gave
her a cut across the neck which made her
start and turn pale, but in a second the hot
blood mounted to her face, and her large
eyes flashed defiance as she watched him
out of sight, his mocking laugh still ringing
in her ears; when, with a wall, she sank into
the tall grass, her little form convulsed with
shame.

Nine years have passed away, and the
scene opens before us in one of the most
elegant palaces of our metropolis.

George N. Sanders is growing "immensely
unpopular" in Canada. Notwithstanding
the undignified proceedings of the Judge
who conducted the second trial of the pris-
oners charged with attempting to subdue
him, they refused to find a verdict of con-
viction. A third trial had been ordered,
whereupon papers that heretofore have been
regarded as strong secession proclivities,
declare that Sanders is a "nnuisance," that he
has cost Canada more than a million of dol-
lars, and he ought to have sufficient doc-
trine to leave the country.

The drawing-rooms are filled with wealth
and beauty, in honor of the return of the
hostess' adopted daughter, after a lengthy so-
journ in foreign parts.

"ounds! Will, who is that splendid girl
surrounded by the group of gentlemen you
ever saw? She fairly takes one's breath
away, and what an eye she has! Superb!
Inagnificent! But tell me who she is, I am
dying to know."

"Upon my word, Paul, you are rather fid-
getty. I had an idea that you were impreg-
nable to the charms of woman-kind in
general."

"Stop your nonsense, Will, and answer
me."

"Why, that is our hostess' daughter, Miss
Raleigh! and I don't wonder at your admir-
ation, for she is decidedly the handsomest
woman of my acquaintance."

"Can it be possible? Why, I understood
she was a mere foundling whom Mrs. Ra-
leigh had taken out of charity."

"You are right; she was; but it was found

she possessed talents of a very high order,
so Mrs. Raleigh educated her, and adopted
her as her own. I would advise you not to
devour her with your eyes, for you perceive
her has other admirers besides yourself."

The first opportunity that offered, Paul
Raynor, for he was, sought and obtained
an introduction. When his name was an-
nounced a slight smile played over her fea-
tures for a moment, but quickly passed, and
she greeted him with her accustomed grace.

It was charmed at a distance, he was
completely enthralled when listening to her
witty and animated conversation. Never
had he seen a woman who had so completely
captivated him. A careless glance from
her eye would send the blood surging
through his veins like wildfire, and he
would listen to her lightest word with
reverence.

Weeks and months passed. Miss Raleigh
was the acknowledged belle of society. She
was ever surrounded by admirers, ever ready
to do her bidding. Not mere brainless lops,
but noble and gifted men and women who
appreciated her for her beautiful and richly-
endowed mind.

Now Harry Leeds was very proud of his
wife, and the evident admiration which her
occasional advent at the store always excited.
He rose up to meet her, the surprise
hall chasing the cloud therefrom. She came
close to him.

"Harry," whispered the soft, timid, eager
voice "I'm so very sorry I said those cross
things to you this morning; I was greatly to
blame, and they've made me unhappy ever
since, so I've come away down here to make
up and hear you say once more you love
me."

The cloud was all gone. There was a
world of fond tenderness that looked down
from those dark eyes on the lady.

"Why bless your little heart, Adeline, you
haven't come off here for that? I was more
to blame than you, a great deal, but some business
matters were troubling me; and then I'm a touchy fellow, I guess, any how."

"No you're not; but I shouldn't have lived
through the day, if I had felt that you
were displeased with me. But do you love
me just as well as ever?"

"That smile, that glance, would have sat-
isfied any wife."

"That wife of mine is a little angel, any-
how," murmured Harry Leeds to himself, as
he arranged his disordered desk, with a face
as changed and as bright as the sky outside,
for the sun had suddenly plunged through
the clouds. "If we have pretty good sales
this week, I'll just get her that carpet for a
Christmas present, see if I don't."

Miss Raleigh was at home, and it so hap-
pened she was alone. After a few moments
conversation he made known the object of
his call by offering her his heart, hand and
fortune.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY.....NOVEMBER 28, 1865

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Constitutional History.

The following is the order in which the original thirteen States adopted the Constitution of the United States. According to a provision in the Constitution, it became binding upon the States ratifying it when adopted by nine States. New Hampshire was the important ninth State:

- 1. Delaware, December 7, 1787.
- 2. Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787.
- 3. New Jersey, December 18, 1787.
- 4. Georgia, January 2, 1788.
- 5. Connecticut, January 9, 1788.
- 6. Massachusetts, February 7, 1788.
- 7. Maryland, April 28, 1788.
- 8. South Carolina, May 23, 1788.
- 9. New Hampshire, June 21, 1788.
- 10. Virginia, June 25, 1788.
- 11. New York, July 26, 1788.
- 12. North Carolina, November 21, 1789.
- 13. Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

The Convention of Delaware met, adopted the Constitution unanimously, and adjourned in a single day.

The Convention of Pennsylvania adopted the Constitution by a vote of 46 yeas to 23 nays.

The Convention of New Jersey adopted the Constitution unanimously.

The Convention of Massachusetts was composed of about 350 members, and when it met was opposed to adopting the Constitution. The majority for its ratification was only 19 votes.

When the Convention of New York met, the opponents of the Constitution were about two-thirds of the whole body. Alexander Hamilton's logic and eloquence secured a majority for it.

North Carolina remained out of the Union more than eight months after the new government went into operation. The Convention met and adopted "a resolution that a bill of rights and certain amendments ought to be laid before Congress and the Convention that might be called for amending the Constitution, previous to its ratification by the State of North Carolina," and the Convention was then dissolved.

Rhode Island remained out of the Union for upwards of thirteen months. The General Assembly instead of calling a Convention to consider the Constitution referred that instrument to a direct vote of the people at their town meeting. Only 232 voted for the adoption of the Constitution; 2,708 voted against it.

Subsequently the Legislature called a Convention, the Governor giving the casting vote for so doing, in the smaller branch of the Legislature. The Convention adopted the Constitution by a majority of two votes, the yeas being 34 and the nays 32.

RAILROAD FEAT.—We see announced, by the Lebanon, Pa. papers, that a great scientific and mechanical feat is now being performed at Cornwall, in that county. It is the building of a spiral railway around and to the top of the great iron ore mountain. It starts from the level of the Cornwall Railroad, and revolves around the mountain, at some places over tressel-work, at others over high embankments, and again at others through ponderous cuts in the solid bodies of iron ore, until it reaches the very top of the mountain.

A great part of the way is completed, a great part is ready for the rails, while the rest is progressing actively. A powerful locomotive has been obtained to do the work of moving the trains, which is already at Cornwall ready for work.

The spiral road proper, when completed, will be over two miles in length, and a work the equal of which cannot be found in the world.

South Carolina and the Constitutional Amendment.

The Lynchburg Virginian makes the following remarks on the adoption by South Carolina of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery:

"It has been said that truth is stranger than fiction. What invention of fiction was ever more marvelous than the declaration would have been four or five years ago that on the 13th day of November, 1865, South Carolina would, of her own accord, abolish slavery? Who would have believed it? The man who dared utter the prophecy would have been considered a madman. And yet it has been done; the Palmetto State, through her assembled Legislature, has solemnly declared that slavery is forever prohibited within her borders."

That proud and fiery little State has yielded up her cherished institution on the altar of Union and conciliation. If the skeptics of the North need stronger evidence of the sincerity of the South than this, what would they ask? Would they believe though one rose from the dead to attest the honesty of Southern professors? When the State of Calhoun, and Hayne, and Butler, and Brooke, and Rhett, is willing for the sake of peace and harmony, to abolish slavery, and does it formally and fully, what more convincing proof could she offer of her purpose to accept the situation in good faith, and be a loyal member in the Union of States? What sacrifice of pride and of life-long predilection it involved, and yet the sacrifice was made as a concession to Northern prejudice and an offering to union and conciliation. South Carolina has ever been the peculiar champion of extreme Southern views. She was first to raise the flag of secession, and first to strike down that of the Union, but is not among the first to come up to the requirements of the hour, and comply fully with the conditions precedent to her restoration to the Union.

Such an earnest of good faith and honesty in the work of reconstructing now going on in the South we should think would suffice to convince even the radicals, who have snuffed "treason" in every breeze, and decry with every profession of loyalty.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the South.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the late "Confederate States," assembled in general council, in Augusta, Georgia, on the 8th instant. Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi were represented by clerical and lay delegates. The bishops were all present, except Bishop Davis, of S. Carolina. A correspondent of the New York *News* writes that a conference committee, of which Bishop Elliott was chairman, on the part of the House of Bishops, and Dr. Andrews, of Virginia, on the part of the House of Deputies, reported a preamble and resolutions. The preamble, after reciting the political events which induced the Southern dioceses to separate from the Protestant Episcopal of the United States, in December—*N. Y. Tribune*, proceeds as follows:

And whereas, in the opinion of several of the dioceses which co-operated in the formation of this independent branch of the Church Catholic, the political exigencies which caused its arrangement no longer exist. Whereas the spirit of charity which prevailed in the proceedings of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States at its late session in Philadelphia, has warmly recommended itself to the hearts of this council; therefore resolved,

1. That in the judgment of this council it is perfectly consistent with the good faith which she owes to the bishops and dioceses with which she has been in union since 1862, for any diocese to decide for herself whether she shall any longer continue in union with this council.

2. That it be recommended that wherever the word Confederate occurs in the standards of this Church, the word United be substituted therefor.

3. That inasmuch as the change recommended in the preceding resolution (being a change in the Prayer Book,) cannot legally be completed until the next meeting of this Council; that under the circumstances it should, in the meantime, have the force of law in a diocese, with the approbation of its Bishop and Council.

4. That each diocese now in connection with this Council shall be governed by the constitution and canons thereof, until such time as it shall have declared its withdrawal as hereinafter provided for.

5. That whenever any diocese shall determine to withdraw from this ecclesiastical confederation, such withdrawal shall be duly accomplished when an official notice signed by the bishop and secretary of such diocese, shall have been given to the bishops of the diocese remaining in connection with this council.

These resolutions have all been adopted with one changing the name of the Church to the "Protestant Episcopal Church of the Associated Dioceses of the United States." Also one appointing Richmond, Va., as the place of holding the next general council in November, 1865.

The Rev. P. Slaughter, of Virginia, was elected President of the House of Deputies, but declined, in a graceful speech, in consequence of indisposition. The Rev. Dr. Pinkney, of South Carolina, was then elected.

Some of the recent letters from Rome have mentioned a singular circumstance as likely to take place in that city—namely, that the inferior clergy, who are paid for saying masses for the dead, are about to refuse continuing their task unless they receive a more liberal rate of payment; or, in other words, think of having recourse to the vulgar expedient of a strike.

The sugar refineries of San Francisco turn out annually 12,000,000 pounds of loaf and 7,500,000 pounds of refined yellow sugars. The crude sugars are produced at Manila and Honolulu.

Resumption—Faction.

The unsoundness and instability of our National Currency has for years been the theme of Copperhead complaint and invective. Dear bread—high prices—constant and often serious fluctuations in money values—these have been harped on in journals and inveighed against from the stump and the bar-room, as miseries, whereby the Laboring Class were especially aggrieved, and which so should be promptly and thoroughly removed.

Evils they undoubtedly were. We submitted to an irredeemable Currency precisely as we might submit to tooth-drawing or amputation. A legal dollar that fluctuated in value from day to day was a bad thing; but a disengaged and ruined country would have been worse. So we deemed it advisable to save the country first and restore the currency soon as possible thereafter.

The President and the Secretary of the Treasury earnestly desire and contemplate an early resumption of Specie payments; we trust Congress responds to that sentiment, as we are sure the country does. There are classes and interests that hope to protract and profit by our existing National insolvency, but these are in a decided minority at home, as we trust they may be at Washington.

But our Democratic neighbors, who constantly and vehemently inveighed against an irredeemable currency so long as a return to specie was impossible and fault-finding served only to weaken our Government and strengthen the Rebellion, are now stubbornly opposing Resumption! Even *The Herald* keeps up a guerrilla warfare upon it; while *The World* deprecates it in leader columns, whereof the following extract from its last money article is a sample:

"The city is gaining funds from the accumulation of unemployed balances, owing to want of confidence in the future course of prices, created by the Secretary of the Treasury's Fort Wayne speech basis, and the fear that Government may attempt to inaugurate the impractical hubmug of an immediate contraction in the paper money issue of the country. Prudent business men are doing as little as possible, but we do not know what Mr. McCulloch may do. Then the legitimate trading and enterprise of the country are paralyzed by the essential policy of the Treasury Department, and the speculative spirit is fostered thereby. If Mr. McCulloch really intends to contract the currency, all sane men will sell every description of property they can, in order to hold greenbacks, because greenbacks will certainly prove to be the safest and most profitable investment. The people want a specie standard for currency, with its reduced cost for living, and they want it at the earliest possible date; but they want it, not by the *Timeline's* swindling process of contraction, but in the same way as California has always enjoyed it, namely, by ignoring the legal tender act."

That is to say: The people don't want our National paper currency redeemed and withdrawn until what remains outstanding shall be at par with specie, that would be "*The Tribune's* swindling process;" they want, on the contrary, a return to a specie standard by "ignoring the Legal Tender act"—that is, by repudiating the National Currency. The faith of the Nation is distinctly and fully pledged that every dollar of that currency shall be a legal tender for the sum specified on its face; but this pledge *The World* would have us violate, leaving the people destitute of money, and compelling them to send the Government's violated promises to the broker's shops, there to be sold for two, three or four shillings on the dollar. That would be no "swindling contraction;" it would be simply National repudiation and general insolvency.

If sane men will sell every description of property they can in order to hold greenbacks," in case "Mr. McCulloch wants to contract the currency," they may as well set to selling forthwith, for "Mr. McCulloch really means to contract the Curreny"—he does, so sure as you live—and if you doubt it now, you will not after you have read his forthcoming Report. So, gentlemen who are selling Cost at \$13 per ton, Butter at 70 to 75 cents per pound, Bacon at 25 to 30 cents, and so on, please to set your houses in order, for, if you hold on till you see the President's Annual Message and the accompanying Treasury Report, you will surely wish you had done otherwise. Take a friend's advice and unload before the first Monday in December—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The New Italian Parliament.

The Italian elections have resulted in the triumph of the government, and the first session of the national parliament in the new capital of Italy bids fair to be opened under the most favorable auspices. The Italians have shown a remarkable aptitude for self-government, which they have inherited from their old municipal institutions, and which has neither been impaired by calamities nor discouraged by generations of foreign oppression. The innate genius of the nation for popular institutions has always surrounded the legislative halls of Turin with an inexpressible charm and dignity. The assemblies of both houses compare most successfully, in ability and nobleness of appearance, with any European or American legislative gathering. The Italian possesses a natural animation and eloquence which fits him most admirably for the duties of parliamentary life. Most of the representatives are at the same time scholarly men, conversant with law and literature, and, above all, familiar with the great humanitarian ideas of the nineteenth century.

While the prospects of the new kingdom are thus highly satisfactory at home, they become more and more favorable abroad. This Council shall be governed by the constitution and canons thereof, until such time as it shall have declared its withdrawal as hereinafter provided for.

3. That inasmuch as the change recommended in the preceding resolution (being a change in the Prayer Book,) cannot legally be completed until the next meeting of this Council; that under the circumstances it should, in the meantime, have the force of law in a diocese, with the approbation of its Bishop and Council.

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Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The War that ensanguined our fields with the blood of Brothers, and pierced the bosom of our Homes with the anguish of grief, is o'erpast; and Peace—"Gentle Peace"—hath spread her balmy wings over all our beloved land.

We this day rejoice in Peace returned—the Union preserved—and the Government restored. A kind Providence has added the blessing of abundant harvests.

We may well say, "Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness; and Thy paths drop fatness." "The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys are covered with corn; they shout for joy; they also sing."

THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, has been set apart, by Proclamation of the President of the United States, as a day of National Thanksgiving. Let all the Citizens of Kentucky unite in keeping and observing the day accordingly.

"Lift up your hands in the Sanctuary and bless the Lord."

Given under my hand and the Seal of State, at the Executive Office, in Frankfort, November 7th, 1865.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Gov'r.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Sec. of State.

National Thanksgiving.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, October 28.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God during the year which is now coming to an end to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secrete the blessings of peace, unity, and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty; and, whereas, our Heavenly Father has also, during the year, graciously averted from us the calamities of foreign war, pestilence, and famine, while our grain-fields are full of the fruits of an abundant season; and, whereas, righteousness exalts a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof that they do set apart and observe the first Thursday in December as a day of national thanksgiving to the Creator of the universe for these deliverances and blessings; and I do further recommend that on that occasion the whole people make confessions of our national sins against His infinite goodness, and, with one heart and one mind, implore the Divine guidance in the ways of national virtue and holiness.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-five and of the independence of the United States the ninth.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON

By the President:

W. H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

Photography.

MRS. O'DONOGHUE, widow of the late James O'Donoghue, Photographic Artist, beg to inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that the business heretofore carried on by her late husband will be continued under the management of first class operators.

The very liberal patronage bestowed upon Mr. O'Donoghue up to the time of his decease, she hopes still to receive and to merit which will be her constant endeavor.

N. B. Mr. David C. Lowland is authorized to collect all accounts due the late Mr. O'Donoghue.

Nov. 3, 1865-4.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN

Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily,

(Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily,

(Sundays excepted) at 12:30 P. M.

Passenger train leaves Lexington at 1 P. M.

Arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning. Also at Cincinnati, making connection with the Eastern Express Train at 8 and 10 P. M.

For Superior at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 11:00, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the evening trains for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Lenaweeon. *Baggage checked through!* Sleeping Cars by Night Trains! For tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

II. P. RANSOM, Gen'l Ticket Agent

Frankfort Nov. 14, 1865.

Partnership Dissolved.

A. G. HODGES, J. H. HARNEY, W. M. E. HUGHES,

Frankfort Nov

THE COMMONWEALTH,
FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....NOVEMBER 28, 1865

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.

Review of News.

The Mexican minister at Washington has received despatches informing him that Juarez is gaining strength.

A letter from El Paso, dated Oct. 25th, states that news had been received there that orders had been given by the French commander to his troops to hold themselves in readiness for evacuating the State of Chihuahua. Reports had also been received of the summary trial and execution of 9,000 Mexicans by the Maximilian government.

The Alabama Legislature organized at Montgomery on the 20th. Gov. Parsons in his message recommends the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, and opposes the adoption of a special code for the government of the negroes. He is in favor of vagrant laws, applicable alike to white and black.

The Mississippi House of Representatives has passed a bill allowing freedmen to testify and bring witnesses when parties to a record, but not in cases exclusively between white men.

Three thousand bales of cotton have arrived in New York from Florida; 50,000 bales are yet to be shipped.

There are 100 schools for the instruction of colored persons in Kentucky and Tennessee, 12,453 scholars and 150 teachers.

The Governor of Oregon has called an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on Dec. 5th. The Unionists are anxious to record the vote of their State among those that have ratified the anti-slavery Constitutional Amendment.

The official majority for Marshall, the Union candidate for Governor of Minnesota, is 3,445.

Nearly \$21,000 of "conscience-money"—that is, the payment of the dues of repented swindlers of the Government—were received by the Treasury Department during the last fiscal year.

The total receipts of the Sanitary Commission for the four years ending July 1st, 1865, were \$4,813,750, while the disbursements were \$4,530,775. The balance is being used in aiding soldiers in settling their claims.

The rebel-ram Stewewall has arrived at Washington. The Spanish authorities charged \$18,000 for taking care of her stores.

The Union majority (official) in New Jersey is 2,789. McClellan's majority was 7,301; the Union gain is 10,000.

A fire at Camp Nelson on Friday last consumed the large building occupied by the Quartermaster, Commissary and employees of the place. Much Government property was destroyed, but no public funds or valuable papers.

A North Carolina journal says the people of the South in their late elections, have been guilty of the most stupendous folly ever wrought by any people and that it will be necessary to hold other elections or stay out of Congress two years longer.

them—the spirit of the South is still rebellious. This is shown principally by their late elections, though it has also been manifested by the tone of the debates in their Conventions on the questions connected with reconstruction. The elections almost without exception have resulted in the defeat of Union men and of those approved by the Administration, and in the success of men who have taken an active part in the rebellion and who are still disloyal. In some cases unpardoned traitors, still holding ultra Southern views with regard to State Sovereignty and State rights, have been put in nomination and elected, or have received a large number of votes. Members of Congress have been chosen who cannot or will not take the required Congressional oath. And this has been the very reason of their success. In these elections, for the most part, hostility to the Government has been plainly revealed. The State Conventions have generally fulfilled the desires of the President. And we believe in the sincerity of their acts. But a Southerner of high standing counseled the Convention of his State to do the President's bidding in all things, that their representatives might be admitted to Congress, and then, he stated, another Convention can undo the work of the former one. The spirit of the people as revealed at the polls gives a well-grounded fear that the acts of the late Conventions may have been the result of mere policy, and that when once the rebellious states are admitted to full and equal fellowship with the loyal states they may return to the dangerous and destructive errors of the past.

All this must hinder the work of reconstruction, and the entire fault lies with the South. The Administration and the great body of the loyal people of the Union wish for their full resumption of their political rights. The rebellion, however, with its disimulation, its tollies and wickedness and cruelties, has made the supporters and defenders of the Union mistrustful of the South. And now its opposition to the President's schemes and its choice of eminent disloyalists to high offices only adds to that mistrust. In our own mind we trust that the South intends henceforth to stand by the Union. But in view of their actions it will be hard to convince the body of the people of this fact. And the leading papers of the South feel this and are warning the people of their folly. We hope that their eyes may be opened to their error and that they may range themselves openly and sincerely on the side of the Union. They will then be met cordially and receive a glad and hearty welcome back to their full political rights in the restored and permanent Republic.

The Organization of the House.

The exciting discussion with regard to the admission of Southern members into the next Congress, at present being carried on by the public press, almost absorbing the entire attention of some leading papers, seems to us a waste of words and energies. And worse, it is certainly unwise and impolitic.

As a mere partisan discussion it could work no harm as it could only injure to the benefit or damage of a party. But as relating to the States lately in rebellion, now returning to their allegiance, under a sense of humiliation, yet desiring to enter into their old relations with the Government and highly sensitive as to their privileges, this discussion is ill-timed and unwise. The purpose now should be to pour oil on the troubled waters; to calm the inflamed passions; to turn away wrath and induce love; to allay prejudice by speaking the truth and nothing but the truth. But the whole tendency of the present discussion is just otherwise.

The Methodist Conference of Mississippi lately passed resolutions providing for the education of the freed population.

During the last fiscal year the Post-office Department paid all its expenses, and accumulated a surplus of \$750,000.

The President has decided that patents shall not be issued to citizens of the rebel States until such States are properly reconstructed.

At the election in Arizona Territory, on Sept. 6th, the Union candidate for Governor was elected though the party was divided in their support. The Legislature chosen is almost unanimously Union.

Gov. Marvin in his closing address to the Florida Convention declares that their action was free and uninfluenced by any other consideration than justice and sound policy.

Southern Hindrance to Reconstruction

The present indications are that the work of reconstruction will not be as easy and as quickly done as has been both hoped and feared. It seems that the Government will have to make haste slowly, as many have declared it should. To this it is being forced by the action of the South and their sympathizers of the North. The Government is ready to receive the rebellious States back into their old relations, to extend a full

forgiveness to the offenders, to blot out their great sin even from memory as far as it affects those relations. But its overtures are not rightly regarded by the offending States—it is not met in the same open, manly spirit, and with like and equal readiness to be forgiven and received back to the privileges and duties of States in the Union.

President Johnson's plan of reconstruction is simple, and his policy wise and just. He asks only that those institutions and designs should be given up and those acts revoked which are detrimental to the permanency of the Union, and have struck a blow at its very life. And he has the right to do this. According to the clearest and most honest minds of the South these matters were referred to the arbitrament of the sword, and the decision of the sword was adverse to their institutions and dogmas. Under this decision, to give them up and conform to the sentiment of the nation in their regard is required by honor and justice. It is not a humiliation—it is not a bowing to the will of a conqueror, but it is a graceful and honorable accepting of conditions necessary to the existence of that Union which has preserved itself against their attempts to destroy it. A conqueror lords it over the conquered and degrades them. But not a Southern state is asked or expected to relinquish a right or a privilege which can be enjoyed without detriment to the welfare of the Union, or to do nught that will tend to degrade it a whit below the level of the loyal states. All that is asked is that they shall do their part towards ensuring a glorious and permanent future for the old Union.

Yet in view of all this—the justice and wisdom of the President's requirements and the calls of honor and manhood to obey

present circumstances, the Clerk must act as it is supposed he will. And merely for the sake of consistency the whole Democratic party should so argue. It can do them no harm. The act of the Clerk does not close the doors of the House against members from the rebellious States. They will present their credentials to the House itself and it judges, by those credentials, of their right to seats. The Conservative-Democratic press talk of Mr. McPherson's usurpation of power. But were he to act otherwise than it is expected he will act, he would do it in the very face of the law, of the policy of the President, and of the sentiment of the country.

There is in reality no ground for this exciting discussion. There is no doubt but that Congress will do right in the premises. The policy of the Administration is approved generally by the people. Where that policy is approved by the States lately in rebellion and they shape their course in consistency therewith, those States will be restored to their full political rights and their representatives be admitted to Congress. Of this there is no doubt. And not even a Southern State could ask more.

The attention of our readers is called to the proceedings of a Railroad and Emigration meeting lately held in Grayson, Carter county, as published in another column of our paper to day. The people of Kentucky seem to be waking to a sense of the vast unimproved and neglected resources of the State and to the necessity of developing those resources by every possible means which they can use to that end. The revelation of this spirit of enterprise is an omen of good for the State, and we hail it with much satisfaction. If the people will throw off the lethargy which the "peculiar institution" and prejudices of the past have induced, and to go work to bring out the latent energies and resources of the State, Kentucky will rise to a position she has never yet occupied—will soon place herself side by side with the richest and most prosperous States of the Union. Let all act in the spirit of this Carter county meeting, accepting inevitable results and laying aside antagonisms, and a bright future will dawn upon our Commonwealth. We want a revival of public spirit and then the State will rejoice.

A FRANKFORT COMPANY "STRUCK LIE."—We are happy to learn that the Creelboro' Coal Oil Company has struck oil at the depth of 1024 feet. The oil was reached on the 22d inst and 35 barrels a day were pumped from the well until the 26th inst. when oil commenced flowing at the rate of from 15 to 20 barrels per day. This Company is composed of about 30 Frankfort subscribers who own nearly fifteen hundred acres around the well. The well is situated at Creelboro' in Clinton county, on the Cumberland river.

By the arrival of the steamer *Henry Chauncy* we have later news from South America. But little change has taken place in the state of affairs in Chili since the previous mail. The blockade of the port by the Spanish Admiral Pareja still continues but some few vessels have been permitted to enter and clear at Valparaiso, while others have been ordered off. No further action has been taken by the foreign diplomatic corps in Chili in relation to the illegality of the blockade. Pareja, with only seven vessels, declares all the ports (over forty in number) closed. The fear which for a time existed that Pareja would bombard Valparaiso, seems to have subsided. Chili, determined to maintain her national dignity, is making every preparation possible to carry on the war into which she has been forced. Telegraph lines and roads are being opened into the interior and to the frontier, which will in a measure compensate for the loss of communication by sea. All custom duties have been abolished, and thirty-six coast towns are declared ports of Chili. This is done to encourage blockade-running, which will no doubt in a little while be carried on quite extensively. Letters of marque have been issued in large numbers, and already many persons have left Chili to avail themselves of them. Congress has spent its time in devising measures the most useful in the present emergency.

See Gray & Todd's advertisement in our paper of to-day. It will be seen that they have a full assortment of goods in their line of business, and they offer them as low as they can be bought elsewhere. They are also thoroughly furnished for all Christmas demands and promise to make the hearts of countless juveniles leap for joy if parents will only supply the *quid pro quo*. Messrs. Gray & Todd are too well known for us to give any further information or recommendation. Call and see their ample stock.

ELISHA S. FITCH, Esq.—From the following paragraph which we take from the Cincinnati Enquirer, under the head "Covington News," we perceive that this gentleman has removed to that city and has become a partner in the business house of R. M. Bishop & Co., of Cincinnati, in the wholesale grocery business. The house of R. M. Bishop & Co. already enjoys a very high reputation in Kentucky, and we feel assured from our long and favorable acquaintance with Mr. Fitch that he will add to that reputation a host of new friends and new customers. Mr. Fitch has our most sincere wishes for abundant prosperity in his new avocation.

PERSONAL.—Hon. E. S. Fitch, for several years an able and influential member of the Kentucky Legislature, has, we understand, recently formed a business connection with R. M. Bishop & Co., wholesale grocers, of Cincinnati. M. F. enjoys an enviable reputation as a man of talents, probity and fine business capacity, and being generally known to the public men of Kentucky, will no doubt, prove a valuable acquisition to this old and well-established house. We wish him great success.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from D. P. Faulds, Musical Publisher, No. 70 Main Street, Louisville, Ky., Mademoiselle Pareja's celebrated Song, "Sing, Birdie, Sing." Also a beautiful song by Frock, with Piano and Violoncello Accompaniment, entitled, "Wilt thou, wilt thou tell it me." Both songs are worthy a place in our musical friends' repertoire.

We are indebted to Messrs. Hull & Day for a can of delicious Oysters. These gentlemen receive the popular bivalves fresh every day and are ready to receive all orders. They serve their customers, too, at the low est figure.

A merchant who started in business in New York a few years ago, with a capital of \$160,000, was admitted to the Albany almshouse last week as a pauper.

The oldest inhabitant of Illinois gives it as his opinion (unbiased by any mercenary motive, and unconnected with any sleigh manufacturing establishment) that we are to have much snow the coming winter.

Railroad and Emigration Meeting in Grayson, Carter County, Kentucky.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Carter county, Kentucky, November 13, 1865, on motion G. W. Prichard was called to the Chair and Capt. E. P. Davis appointed Secretary.

On motion of James Maglone, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions: Dr. James De Bard, Judge James M. Summers, William Everman, Charles H. Stewart, Esq., John Y. Montgomery, A. C. Taber, David Davis, Alfred Catron, Isaac Burton, John N. Ford, and David Mackabee. They reported the following which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the day of necessary antagonism is past, that of co-operation has come. No such prospect of greatness ever opened before a nation as that now before the people of Eastern Kentucky, or were such opportunities offered to capitalists, individual citizens, mechanics, intelligent and courageous labor, as the vast mineral and agricultural wealth already developed along and adjacent to the line of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad; be it therefore

Resolved, That the people of Carter county, in Convention assembled, believing that we are to work out together the future developments of our own county, so abundant in natural resources, extend to the whole country an offering made by Providence to freedom, a cordial invitation to men of means, mechanics, agriculturists and others to bring to us machinery, school-houses, books, printing presses, men, buyers, sellers and workers.

Be it further resolved, That the directors of parties controlling the progress and the delay of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad meet to take some early action and active measures to complete the said Railroad, or otherwise place the work and power in the hands of others that will revive and complete this important and necessary enterprise which these prospersities and men of means and energy promise us to fulfill if acceptable to the people.

Resolved, That we the people of Carter county will do all in our power and extend to the enterprise all our energy and facilities to promote, extend and complete the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and hereby extended to W. S. Rand, Esq., for his address upon Railroads and the mineral resources of our country.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Frankfort Commonwealth. All Kentucky papers favorable to internal improvements in Kentucky will please copy.

G. W. PRICHARD, Chairman.

E. P. DAVIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF COURT OF APPEALS,

FRANKFORT, NOV. 25, 1865.

Editor of Commonwealth,

GENTLEMEN: Please say in your next pa-

per,

1st, That I have sent a printed Docket, for December term, to every newspaper in the State—to every Attorney having a case in Court—and to every County Clerk, and Sheriff, so that all may know how matters stand, and act accordingly.

2d, The records and briefs in all cases under submission, (see Docket) are with the Judges, and safe—

3d, Copies of records made out in this office, or in the offices where cases were decided, will be received and filed in place of originals destroyed, and cases heard in due time.

Yours, &c.,

LESLIE COMBS, C. C. A.

Papers throughout the State will please insert this notice.

The number of oil companies in Ohio, which received certificates of incorporation under the statute of the State for six months, ending the 25th of June, was 191, the aggregate nominal capital being over \$500,000, 000.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 27th day of Nov., 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Brown, Wilbur F. Maynard, Mrs. R.

Bond, Miss Emma Martin, Miss Martha

Bradley, Mrs. Nanie Mitchell, Harry M.

Cullum, George W. Miller, Jas. A.

Cramer, Mrs. E. R. Nichols, Jessie

Fulton, P. H. Peyton, Thos.

Frazee, Mrs. Cathern E. Peters, W. G.

Green, George Smith, Miss Nancy

Gray, J. E. Tunsell, Mrs. Caroline

Harrod, John Taylor, Mary A.

Little, Mrs. Martha Walker, Miss Mahala

Nov. N. C.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list

Office open from 7½ o'clock, A. M., until

6, P. M.

Nov. 28, 1865-1t. W. A. GAINES, P. M.

Nov. 28, 1865-1t. GRAY & TODD.

W. M. R. ORAY. JAS. M. TODD.

GRAY & TODD, MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

DEALERS IN

Fine Groceries,

PURE OLD WHISKEY,

BRANDIES, WINE, GIN, VINEGAR, &c., &c.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PRESERVES,

FRUIT, PICKLES, TOYS,

CONFECTONERIES, &c., &c., &c.

Nov. 28, 2m—Yeoman copy.</

AGRICULTURAL

The Art of Pruning.

Grafting, budding, pruning, are all arts that must be acquired like any other art or work of skill. A pruner must understand why he prunes, and never cut a limb without first being fully aware of the effect. Being a farmer, and feeling great interest in such subjects, I have real every thing upon the subject which is accessible, and I will give you only the result of my conclusions and observations. The cattle plague is the Russian pest. In this country it is always more or less prevalent, and generally kills whole herds. Like cholera, it is both contagious and infectious. By these terms I mean to say that it is communicated from one animal to another by the physical imposition of the virus upon any animal from any object containing the virus, and also that the virus may be carried in molecules in the air, and thus produce the disease. It evidently did not originate *de novo* in England, but was carried there by the ship loads of cattle from the Russian Baltic ports.

If this theory is correct, then all importation of cattle from abroad should be once prohibited by Congress, if not otherwise possible to be prevented. And it would pay well to call Congress together for that purpose only. No ship having a cow or sheep or animal from Europe, or countries having the pest, should be allowed to land in America without sufficient quarantine. Every disease must, at some time, have originated from a violent disregard of the natural laws, and this as well as others. But I am of the opinion that there is nothing in the management of cattle in Great Britain or America to generate the disease, so, also, no sanitary precaution can arrest it short of absolute non-intercourse. I believe it to be a species of bloody intrain, aggravated by the marshy nature of Northern Russia, and the utter disregard of all the laws of health, which is shown to man and beast, especially in regard to ventilation and cleanliness, which prevails in that cold climate, where a great expenditure of heat is needed and fuel and food scarce. The same causes are producing now the aggregated typhus fever here, which is called outside of Russia the "plague." England was warned, long since, of the danger of direct importation of cattle from Russia, but failed to heed the advice. I trust our country may be more wise and more fortunate.

There is a tendency to over-prune among all amateur fruit growers, and more particularly among all who are just beginning to grow shrubs and trees. There is no practice that needs reform more than this one. There is no quicker way of spoiling such trees than this injudicious over-pruning. There is not one forest tree in ten that will bear the eternal clipping to which some are subjected.

Autumn seems to be the most favorite time for this sort of vandalism. There is nothing like the let alone system, and, above all, for all sorts of evergreen trees. With very little assistance nature will do all the pruning that is required. If evergreens do not cut away the lower limbs till you make your tree like a big broom with the handle stuck in the ground. In all pruning of fruit or ornamental trees, or shrubs or vines, do not make a cut till you think what for, with what object, and what will be the effect. This is always necessary to prevent over-pruning.

Never prune an apple tree in the months of March, April or May. All the bokers in the world do not commit half the havoc in our orchards that the pruning knife and saw do, applied at the wrong season of the year.

Fruit Improved by Thinning.

The flavor of fruit, barring extreme sunless seasons, is entirely under the control of the gardener. A clever man can command flavor; a dull man, when he finds his fruit flavorless, makes idle excuses which should never be listened to. If a tree trained to a wall be allowed to ripen, say ten dozen of fruit, when five or six dozen only should have been left, they, although they may be of a fair size and color, suffer in flavor to an extent scarcely credible. How often has the gardener had occasion to complain of his pears not being good, although produced on fine trees trained against walls? He complains of the season; but it is in most cases owing to the trees being allowed to bear just double the number they ought to have done. The following ought to be inscribed on every wall, and in every orchard house: By thinning you make indifferent fruit good. By crowding you make good fruit bad. If very fine and high flavored fruit is wished for, a tree capable of bearing three dozen of medium sized peaches should be allowed to bear only twelve or fifteen. This thinning is terrible work for the amateur. It is like drawing a tooth, and every fruit that falls to the ground creates a pang, but it must be done. A small sharp knife is the best instrument to employ, and is much better than tearing off the fruit with the finger and thumb. A well formed peach or nectarine tree, be it bush or pyramid, with its fruit properly thinned and nearly ripe, is one of the most beautiful articles the skill of the cultivator can produce.

Resolved, That any one who is raising fruit try the experiment next season, by thinning the fruit on a single tree of apples, peaches, pears, plums, &c., where the fruit is too abundant, and he will next year treat all his trees in the same way.

Weeds in Gravel Walks.

We have frequent inquiries on this subject. There are different modes of preventing their growth. When thoroughly constructed by first digging a foot deep, and then filling it with gravel or fine broken stone, thoroughly rammed down before the fine gravel is applied to the surface, it will be a long time before weeds will have much foothold. The grass will, however, gradually work in at the edges, the fine roots passing between the stone and among the gravel. As the surface becomes worn and pulverized it assumes the character of soil, and small seeds in wet weather will take root. If the walk has been made by merely cutting a path in the soil and filling it with two or three inches of gravel, weeds and grass will more speedily infest it, and the only way to get rid of them is by the use of a sharp hoe, garden rake and heavy roller.

Very durable walks, which will neither wash nor allow the growth of weeds, are made by mixing coarse gravel or sand with ginseng. The latter being water proof, such walks are never broken by frost. But there is one serious inconvenience—in hot weather the odor of the tar is decidedly offensive, and this result continues even for years after they are constructed. A covering with an inch or two of the gravel lessens or nearly destroys this bad effect, and the tar below prevents weeds from finding their way upward. Where broken stone is used the weeds may be prevented from growing by applying water-line cement. If the sharpest and cleanest sand is used with the best water-line, it will become so hard and perfect as not to be affected by the frost; but if the cement is poor, or of a medium character, freezing and thawing will gradually reduce it to powder.—*Country Gentleman*.

The street railway companies of Detroit have doubled the fare for passengers after ten o'clock at night—a warning to theatre-goers and strollers out at night to get home in good time.

The Cattle Plague.

Minister Clay has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, dated St. Petersburg, Oct. 17th in which he says: "I deem it my duty to warn the United States against the importation of the cattle plague into our country. Being a farmer, and feeling great interest in such subjects, I have real every thing upon the subject which is accessible, and I will give you only the result of my conclusions and observations. The cattle plague is the Russian pest. In this country it is always more or less prevalent, and generally kills whole herds. Like cholera, it is both contagious and infectious. By these terms I mean to say that it is communicated from one animal to another by the physical imposition of the virus upon any animal from any object containing the virus, and also that the virus may be carried in molecules in the air, and thus produce the disease.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unnoted law business of James Harlan, deceased. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—T.

JUSTUS I. McCARTY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

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March 16, 1863—T.

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March 16, 1863—T.

1865

1865



"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."

"Only infallible remedies known."

"Free from Poisons."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Rat, &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator,

"Is a liquid or wasp, used to

destroy, and also to pre-

ventive for Bed-bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects,

"Is for Moths, Mosquitoes,

"Fleas, Bed-bugs, Insects on

"Plants, Fossils, Animals, &c."

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